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per square (12 lines) for the
first insertion, and thereafter
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one who advertises by the year
makes contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Adver-
tising is limited to their own name,
to business; and all advertise-

Volume 104.

Poetry.

Selected Tales.

For the Mercury.

ENGLAND'S SORROW.

In one of the populous and beautiful towns on the banks of the Belle Rivière, there dwelt (said for aught I know there now dwelt) a poor lone African woman long since gone to her crown and her throne in the kingdom above. She was greatly in the power and beauty of her spiritual progress, though poor as poverty could make her in this world's goods. And she is now, without doubt, greatly increased in grace, abounding as well as in heart, transformed and transfigured in the presence of the Saviour whom she so loved and trusted on earth.

The Judge was rich and highly esteemed. He dwelt in a mansion, not so fine as to repel, not so splendid as to make him the envy of the foolish, large enough to be the social centre of the town, and plain enough to make one feel it a home. His heart was in keeping with his home, large and open.

The poor African woman lived in a cabin on an island alone without chick or child, kit or kin.

Her own hands ministered ample to her own wants while she had health, and at home or abroad at work by the day, she often earned that which found its way to India, Africa or elsewhere, in the spread of the gospel. Her home though small and poor was always neat and tidy. She belonged to the church of which the Judge was an officer and often sat down with him at the table of the Lord, as she will again now joyously at the feast of the Bridegroom in the palace of the King. But it so happened that the judge and the African had never had any free conversation together about the things of the kingdom. He respected her. She venerated him. At last she received a severe injury from which she never recovered and for many weary months before her death was dependent and helpless, alone and bed-ridden.

During this time the Judge's ample table and abundant wardrobe had contributed its full share to the comforts of the poor woman. Never a day but she was remembered. But for a long time for one time a personal visit which he yet fully proposed in his heart to make her. Until this one day as he thought of her crossed his own pleasant home, the thoughts of the contrast between this and the loneliness and desolation of the poor woman's cabin, came into his mind, and while it enlightened his gratitude for the goodness of God to him, it filled him with sadness and sympathy for her.

Who can tell but I may cheer her a little, and perhaps by a little timely sympathy save her from repining at her hard lot? Possibly, too, I may be able to throw some light upon the rugged pathway along which she is going to the king o'er?

The Judge loved to do good; it was a great luxury to him. So, taking a well-filled basket, and making sure that purse as well as scrip was stored with convenient small change he sallied forth to visit the poor woman.

As the door opened, he was struck with the air of meanness in the cabin. If she was bed-ridden, some kind hand supplied the place of her. Everything was in order, swept and garnished neat as a pin. Not so desolate after all, thought he.

But again, as the judge looked around, and contrasted the social joys of his own ample mansion, where the voice of children and of music, as well as the presence of books and friends made all cheerful and happy, with the cheerless solitude of the poor woman alone here from morning till night and from night until morning, only as one or another called out of kindness to keep her from suffering, his heart filled again with sadness and sympathy.

It was the beginning of a new life for him—change quite as great as at the time of his conversion, and as it has proved, the beginning of blessed things for his own family, and church and town, and for the cause of Christ generally. Consistent and steadfast before, he has now a burning and a shining light, letting his light shine far and near ever since.

He went in the fulness of wealth and education, and influence and honor, to the poor, lone, lorn African woman, to do her good if he might with either counsel or food, or clothing or money. This was the full purpose and prayer of his heart; and yet, while he gave nothing to her, he received from her what all his wealth could not purchase or all his wisdom deserve.

She poor body, had nothing to give, nor so much as ever dreamed of giving aught to anybody. And yet, without a thought of it, she did give to the rich and honorable Judge what was worth more to him than the wealth and honors of all the world.

And what does this illustrate to us? What but the power of spirituality? What but the power which pour'd upon the few illiterate fishermen of Galilee in the Pentecostal baptism, fitted them for the reformation of the world, almost in a single generation? What but the very power now needed to transform the world and introduce the golden age of complete gospel triumph?

“Die here all alone some night?”

“But, Nancy, you are all alone here!”

“Yes, massa, I’m all alone, da’s true, but den Jesus is here, too, all de time—I’m neber alone, no how, and he’s good company.”

“But, Nancy, how do you feel when you think about death? What if you should die here all alone some night?”

“Planned should always be washed with white soap, and in warm but not boiling water.

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1861.

ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertising, and advertisement of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid at the usual rates.

Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 50 cents per square.

Births, marriages and deaths, inserted with the ordinary accompaniment, as obituary notices, &c., will be charged at 5 cents per line, no charge being less than 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made, except at the option of the publishers.

Job Printing

In its various branches, executed with despatch.

F. A. PRATT... WM. MESSEY.

Number 5,887.

in the Hands of the British.

THE REVOLUTION.

November 12. The 72d

Regiment were sent ashore of the iron

Capt. John Hewins and Major evening:

15. The small pox broke out,

among the inhabitants. A deserted town

one of the frigates was whipped from shore

to ship. The troops continued to pull down

the houses of the inhabitants that have left the town

16. A flag from Providence with women

and children; they are not allowed yet to land.

19. The women came on shore. The

small pox continues to break out in the

town, among the inhabitants that came

from the prison ship. The prisoners at

the pest house die very fast for the want

of the common necessities of life. Sailed

this morning a fleet for New York and England.

20. This morning arrived a cartel sloop

from Providence with prisoners.

22. Sailed a flag for Updike's New-

town with women.

24. The small pox continues to spread

in town among the inhabitants; numbers

of young children break out with it.

29. The 22d regiment came into town

and took up winter quarters. Mr. Hop-

kins' meeting house is filled.

30. 15 deserters from the main last night

informed the general that Mr. John Varse

assisted them.

December 1. This morning the 54th

regiment came into town, and a company

of Hessian chasseurs, and took up winter

quarters.

2. This morning sailed three flags for

Providence with upwards of 20 families.

The wind blowing heavy, I schooner put back. The 43d regiment marched into town.

2 companies Light Infantry and

grenadiers and the Landgrave regiment of Hessians. A detachment of 170 men from

east regiment of English is left at Portsmouth in the redoubts and 1 Hessian regi-

ment to be relieved monthly.

4. Last night a ship arrived here from

the Delaware river who informs that Gen.

Howe had taken all the forts in the river

(including the fort on Long Island) before

Brigadier General's army to carry to England.

13. Arrived here from New York the

men-of-war, 1 of 74 guns, 1 of 16.

14. Arrived this evening 40 sail of men-

of-war and transports from New York,

with provisions and clothes for the Hes-

sian troops. Drafting men out of the Eng-

lish regiment for grenadiers and Light In-

fantry to go to Philadephia.

17. The Colonels of the two new raised

regiments of Americans and officers are

disbanded, the non-commissioned officers

and privates are turned into the British

regiment. This evening the line that

separates the town from the country was

maimed with guards for the first time, and

the gate locked, 40 men stationed at each

end, 2 sentries at each flank.

21. Last night the body of Mr. Magee

was taken up and robed of the linen after

being buried for upwards of six weeks.

This morning a man was committed to the

Provost for selling goods before giving the

General the refusal.

22. Arrived the Bristol man-of-war of

30 guns; fired a salute which was an-

swered by the Chatham.

25. Reported that a spy passed through

the fort's eastern gate and went off the

island, in consequence people are searched

who pass through the gate. This morning

the whole fleet convoyed by the Raiso-

nible man-of-war of 64 guns containing about

26. Last night a Hessian was taken

breaking into the king's stores. Arrived

this evening the fleet from Long Island

with wood.

27. Arrived the frigate that convoyed

the York fleet. They inform that three

days after they sailed from this port 3 of

the vessels founders and every soul per-

ished. A number of inhabitants of the

town were on board, and Capt. Hill, agent

of transports, and lady, perished on board.

28. Arrived the fleet from Long Island

with wood.

30. This day at 12 o'clock a man was

executed on board the Lark who had de-

serted, and was taken on board a priva-

teer. Deserter 4 soldiers who had been

prisoners of the main. A soldier belong-

ing to the new regiment cut off his fore-

finger; in consequence he received 70

lashes. This afternoon arrived here a

cartel ship from Providence, on board of

which is a provincial officer, aide-de camp

to Gen. Heath, come after clothes for Gen.

Burgoyne's army, prisoners.

31. Sailed a flag for Providence with

upwards of 140 of the inhabitants, men,

women and children. They lay, wind,

bound for ten days; they were closely ex-

amined by the Provost, clothing taken from

them. This morning the 22d regiment

marched to Portsmouth to reinforce the

regiment of Hessian soldiers.

Arrived this

evening a fleet of 13 sail of vessels from

New York, and 13 sail of vessels from

Long Island, and 13 sail of vessels from

the Hudson river, and 13 sail of vessels from

when the enemy, finding himself surrounded, surrendered at discretion. Thirteen hundred rebel prisoners were taken, including three generals and seventeen capitals, and one thousand stand of arms, one thousand horses, sixty wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies.

20.—A battle took place at Drainsville, Va., between a portion of Gen. McClellan's division, under Gen. Ord, and a party of rebels. The rebels were defeated.

21.—The entrance to the harbor of Charles-

ton, S. C., was effectually closed by sinking sev-

enteen old whaling vessels loaded with stone

across the channel.

22.—Two companies of the N. Y. 20th regi-

ment were captured by seven hundred rebels

at Newport News, Va. They retreated without

loss.

23.—Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, elected in

the name of John C. Breckinridge, took his seat in the U. S. Senate.

24.—The War Department issued orders to

stop the further enlistment of soldiers for the

cavalry service.

25.—General Halleck issued an order at St.

Louis, declaring the territory along the rail-

roads to be under martial law. Hon. Alfred Ely, Representative in Congress from the 29th district of New York, returned to Washington from Richmond, where he had been confined as a prisoner of war since the 21st of July, he having been taken at the Battle of Bull Run. He was exchanged for Charles J. Faulkner.

26.—Diplomatic correspondence in relation to the seizure of four American traitors on board the British steamer Trent, between the official repre-

sentatives of the American, English and French governments, was published in the National Intelligencer. The American govern-

ment seemed to demand of England for the

surrender of James M. Mason and John Slidell,

rebel commissioners, and E. J. McFarland and

George Hustis, their secretaries. Gen. Prentiss,

with 450 men, encountered and dispersed nine hundred rebels, under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone County, Missouri, killing and wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred and five guns. Our loss was only three killed and eleven wounded.

30.—The banks of New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Boston suspended specie payments.

31.—The army of the United States, at this date, was made up of the following forces:

Volunteers, - - - - - 640,637

Regulars, - - - - - 20,234

Total, - - - - - 660,871

The effective force of the navy, not including

vessels on the stocks or unfit for service, was

as follows:

Sailing Vessels. Guns. Steamers. Guns.

Frigates, 6 300 6 222

Sloops, 17 342 37 326

Brigs, 2 12 -

Small side-wheel, - - - 16 56

Launches, - - - 3 18

Gondolas (new) - - - 23 9

Gondolas (purch'd) - - - 79 342

Ships purchased, 13 52 -

Barks purchased, 18 78 -

Brigs purchased, 2 4 -

Schoys purchased, 24 49 -

Total, - - - 82 837 164 1,055

Total effective vessels, - - - 246

Tug-boats, - - - 1,892

Seamen and Marines, - - - 22,000

The public debt of the United States was, in

round numbers, five hundred millions of dol-

lars.

THE GREAT CHARLESTON FIRE.—A Charle-

ston correspondent of the Richmond Examiner thus epitomizes the results of this destructive

conflagration:

The most irreparable of the results of this

awful calamity is the wholesale destruction of

the antiquities of our city. Great numbers of

those grand old mansions of revolutionary mem-

ory, which have given to Charleston the pre-

stige which attaches to every city of the ancient

regime, now lie blackened and smouldering

heaps of ruins. The stately halls in which the

Rebels of '61 were wont to live and move

are lost to the Rebels of '61. The ancestral

homesteads of the Haywards, the Laurens, the

Pineknocks, the Middletons, the Haynes, and

of many other families whose names are

entwined with the history of the State, are le-

velled with the ground. It is now impossible to

go from that portion of the city in which are

the Battery, the Post Office, and the City Hall, to the neighborhood of the Charlton Hotel, or to any part of Wentworth street, without passing through whole blocks of the

desolated tract encumbered by huge piles of

stone, brick and charred rafters. Those who

are unacquainted with these localities will be

able to form some idea of the extent of the fire

from the fact that it sweeps about a

quarter of a mile in width and fully a mile in

length, through the very heart and oldest quar-

ter of the city.

DARCY McGEE, the apostate Irishman, who

has become intensely British in his sentiments

since he has got into the Canadian Parliament,

and who lately predicted in a published letter

that the Irish in Canada would be unanimous

for the British, in a quarrel with the United

States, has been roughly undeceived. He had

a meeting of Irishmen called in Montreal last

week, to organize an Irish battalion for the

British service, and made a speech to them, during which he found that there was a large

amount of the old Irish animosity against Eng-

land still alive. The chairman, Marcus Doherty,

was frequently interrupted in his prelimina-

ry speech, and it was with great difficulty that

McGee got a chance to speak at all, so great

was the clamor and indignation that he should

urge Irishmen to enlist to fight the United

States. In almost every instance he was inter-

rupted with cheers for the United States,

for Meagher, for Col. Corcoran, and for the Irish

regiments in the Federal armies, showing where

the strong sympathies of his audience were.—

The loudest round of cheers was for a brother

of McGee, who is a Captain in the Federal ar-

my. The chairman declared the resolution to

raise an Irish battalion carried, but it was doubt-

ed, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

DR. MATTHISON attends exclusively to the treatment

of female diseases, and the SPECIAL Diseases of Women, at

the MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Provi-

dence, R. I., &c. See his advertisement in THE GREAT

INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in the pa-

per.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH BATTALION OF RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.—This is the fifth body of men, who have been encamped at Camp Sheone, Rhode Island, for the past six weeks, received orders from Washington Thursday morning, to proceed forthwith to Annapolis, Md., and report to Gen. Burnside.

At seven o'clock the battalion, which numbers five hundred fine looking men, embarked on a train of fifteen cars at Groton, and arrived at Allyn's Point at 12 o'clock Thursday night, having passed on board of the steamer Commonwealth, arrived at Jersey City at nine o'clock Friday morning.

The battalion bring with them three baggage wagons, one ambulance, and seven horses, and are provided with five day's rations.

The men were equipped in the regulation uniform, and armed, with Enfield rifles and sabre bayonets. A large portion of the troops were attached to the three months volunteers, and appear to be an efficient body of men.

The battalion is under the command of the following officers:—Major H. Wright, Adjutant; Chapman, Quartermaster; Gladding, Surgeon; Foster, Chaplain; Snow, Quartermaster General; W. P. Frouty, Company A, Captain Wheeler; First Lieutenant, Remington; Second Lieutenant, vacant, Company B, Captain Wright; First Lieutenant, Hall; Second Lieutenant, Douglas, Company C, Captain Eddy; First Lieutenant, Snow; Second Lieutenant, Hopkins, Company D, Captain Grant; First Lieutenant, Somerton; Second Lieutenant Pierce, Company E, Captain Arnold; First Lieutenant, Wheelin.

Their baggage was speedily transferred to the cars, and the troops left in the 12 o'clock train.—N. Y. COR. ADV.

Mrs. Beverly Johnson and R. S. Gillett have reviewed the evidence in the case of Col. Miles, who commanded the left wing of our army at the Battle of Bull Run, and who was charged by Col. J. B. Richardson with being drunk on that day. The learned counsel come to the conclusion that the evidence does not sustain the charge.

OUR NAVY DEPARTMENT is doing all it can, under present circumstances, to create an ironclad fleet. Orders have been given for manu-

facturing large rolled iron plates, 4 1/2 inches

in thickness, for plating from sixteen to twenty

vessels, and when these are finished, we shall

have a powerful navy.

Mr. Miner, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, who has recently been released by the rebels, states that there was no such officer as Lieut. Hurd attached to that corps; so that the story regarding Col. Corcoran's escape may be set down as an invention.

WARRICK.—At a special town meeting held in Warwick on the 31st, Hon. Richard Ward Green was elected a member of the General Assembly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Dyer, who has removed from the State.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.—Since the tax on newspapers was repealed in England, their number has increased "at a prodigious rate." From late statistics we learn there are 210 newspapers of all descriptions, published in London and the metropolitan districts.

THERE are thirty-six hundred persons em-

ployed at present in the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The rebels have possession of 30 counties in Kentucky, and the Union men 60.

Special Notices.

BERKELEY INSTITUTE,

(Masonic Building, cor. Church and School Sts.)

The WINTER TERM will commence on

TUESDAY, January 10, 1862.

and continue fourteen weeks.

WM. C. LEVERETT.

Jan 4-14

Principal.

W. H. SMITH,

DENTIST,

WINBURN'S BLOCK,

139 THAMES STREET,

Newport, R. I.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A Sure Cure for Bleeding, Blind, and

Itching Piles.

CROPS.—Safe Returns and Diseases of the

Skin.—One bottle warranted to cure in all

cases if not dealers are particularly requested

to REFUND THE MONEY. Only five bottles in a

thousand refund, and these were confirmed in a

hundred. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, 71 Prince street, Boston. Sold by all druggists, certificates with each bottle. Price \$1 per bottle. Sept 14-6m

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

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dence, R. I., &c. See his advertisement in THE GREAT

INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in the pa-

per.

MARRIED.

In this city, 28th ult., Mr. ADAM,

Mr. HENRY M. WILSON to Miss SARAH A. BAR-

COCK, both of this city.

In this city, 30th ult., Rev. S. ADAM,

